

Locally:

Interred in cemeteries throughout Southside Virginia are the remains of soldiers who never made it home. Some soldiers' remains were never even identified leaving their families with questions that would never be answered. These soldiers and their families will be the focus of Reverberations programs occurring at the cemeteries listed below.

Poplar Grove National Cemetery - 8:30 pm - 9:00 pm. Contact: Ranger Betsy Dinger at (804) 732-3531 ext. 208 for details.

Blandford Church - 8:30 pm - 9:00 pm. Contact: Ranger Tracy Chernault, (804) 732-3531 ext. 218

City Point National Cemetery - 8:15 pm - 9:00 pm. Contact: Ranger Randy Watkins, (804) 732-3531 ext. 205

Reverberations Communities

Sister Communities:

- **Bangor, Maine** was the home of many of the men of the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery. On June 18, 1864, approximately 900 members of the unit, acting as foot soldiers, attacked a section of the Confederate defense line located just east of Petersburg, Virginia. Within one hour, about three-fourths of the entire regiment was wiped out by Confederate cannon fire. On May 24, 2014, the Bangor community, including descendants of the men of the 1st Maine, will read the names of those killed or mortally wounded in the June 18 attack, as well as letters written by the soldiers and their families. Local historians will provide background of the 1st Maine itself, and a National Park ranger will provide details of the Petersburg attack.

- **Wilmington, North Carolina** was linked by two railroad lines to Petersburg, which enabled the Confederacy to move supplies during the war. Also, some regiments from the Confederate and Union armies fought around Petersburg in 1864 and were moved to the Wilmington region by late 1864 or early 1865.

- **Stockbridge/Munsee Band of Mohican Indians and the Menominee Wisconsin Indian Tribe** of Wisconsin were two of many Native American Indian Tribes which fought in the Civil War. More than 20,000 Native Americans fought in the war. These two tribes fought for the Union though other Native American Tribes fought for the Confederacy, another indication of the divisiveness of the Civil War. Native Americans served in the 2nd New York Heavy Artillery (an infantry unit), the First Michigan Sharpshooters, and the 7th, 36th, 37th and 38th Wisconsin Infantry Regiments at Petersburg.

- **Camp Nelson, Nicholasville, Kentucky** was the site of one of the largest Union recruiting and training centers for African-American soldiers or United States Colored Troops (USCT). From the opening action of the siege to being among the first troops to enter Richmond and Petersburg when the cities fell on April 3, 1865 their contribution was critical to the Union's success in this nearly ten-month long campaign. Reverberation activities to include presentations on the 114th & 116th USCTs who were raised at Camp Nelson and served at the siege, a commemorative ceremony for the USCTs' family members who died at Camp Nelson and a luncheon at Camp Nelson National Cemetery recognizing the USCTs from Camp Nelson and from across the country who made the ultimate sacrifice.